

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. On Saturday last 125 men were discharged from the Navy Yard.

Peter Richings, the veteran actor, was buried from his late residence, near Media, yesterday afternoon.

The marble statue of the late Governor Andrew, by Thomas Ball, has arrived in Boston from Italy, and will soon be placed in the Massachusetts State House with appropriate ceremonies.

On Saturday night the eastward-bound train on the Central Pacific Railway, while stopping at Alto Station, was entered by robbers, and registered letters and a package of greenbacks, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, were abstracted.

The case of Dr. Lannahan has been disposed of by a compromise, against which a minority of the Book Committee protests. The agreement restores Dr. Lannahan to his position as assistant agent and appoints a sub-committee to make an examination of the affairs of the Book Concern, with power to call in as many accountants as may be necessary, and report to the General Conference at its session in Brooklyn in 1872.

Spanish troops continue to arrive in Cuba. The British ministry is represented as going to pieces.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London. On Thursday night fires were observed raging in Paris near the Pantheon.

The Germans are said to have twenty-two available batteries before Paris. The French made a sortie from Mont Valerien on Thursday, and were badly defeated.

Much damage has already been caused by the bombardment to prominent buildings in Paris.

The Prussian bombardment of Longwy is vigorously carried on, over three hundred shells having already been thrown into the capital.

Upon throwing a patrol forward, the Prussians found Fort Issy deserted, but in the trenches surrounding it were evidences of mines and torpedoes.

The revenue of Russia for the current year is estimated in the imperial budget at about five hundred and ninety million rubles, a ruble being equal to eighty cents.

General Von Werder's vanguard were chasing Bourbaki's retreating army on the 18th, and a general advance along the whole German line was to be made on the next day.

London despatches of the morning of the 20th state that the bombardment of Paris entirely ceased twenty-four hours previous, and it was thought that peace negotiations were in progress.

In accordance with the Treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States, Prussian men-of-war cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband of war, but may restrict their voyage until the cessation of hostilities.

The steamer Robert Lowe, sent out to repair the broken telegraph cables, has been driven into the floating ice, and is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is thought the work cannot be proceeded with before spring.

The funeral of Mrs. McGee, widow of the late Hon. Thomas d'Arcy McGee, took place at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, and was numerously attended, the Mayor of Montreal and many prominent citizens joining in the procession.

It is rumored that Count Bernstorff has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the conference of London if any discussion arises on the war in France. A semi-official representation has been sent to the conference by Servia.

Mr. Otway, the English Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech to his constituents at Chatham, said that he believed the new American Minister, Mr. Schenck, would settle the "Alabama" question, and that it would be cowardly to refuse to renew negotiations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spanish troops continue to arrive in Cuba. The British ministry is represented as going to pieces.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London. On Thursday night fires were observed raging in Paris near the Pantheon.

The Germans are said to have twenty-two available batteries before Paris. The French made a sortie from Mont Valerien on Thursday, and were badly defeated.

Much damage has already been caused by the bombardment to prominent buildings in Paris.

The Prussian bombardment of Longwy is vigorously carried on, over three hundred shells having already been thrown into the capital.

Upon throwing a patrol forward, the Prussians found Fort Issy deserted, but in the trenches surrounding it were evidences of mines and torpedoes.

The revenue of Russia for the current year is estimated in the imperial budget at about five hundred and ninety million rubles, a ruble being equal to eighty cents.

General Von Werder's vanguard were chasing Bourbaki's retreating army on the 18th, and a general advance along the whole German line was to be made on the next day.

London despatches of the morning of the 20th state that the bombardment of Paris entirely ceased twenty-four hours previous, and it was thought that peace negotiations were in progress.

In accordance with the Treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States, Prussian men-of-war cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband of war, but may restrict their voyage until the cessation of hostilities.

The steamer Robert Lowe, sent out to repair the broken telegraph cables, has been driven into the floating ice, and is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is thought the work cannot be proceeded with before spring.

The funeral of Mrs. McGee, widow of the late Hon. Thomas d'Arcy McGee, took place at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, and was numerously attended, the Mayor of Montreal and many prominent citizens joining in the procession.

It is rumored that Count Bernstorff has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the conference of London if any discussion arises on the war in France. A semi-official representation has been sent to the conference by Servia.

Mr. Otway, the English Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech to his constituents at Chatham, said that he believed the new American Minister, Mr. Schenck, would settle the "Alabama" question, and that it would be cowardly to refuse to renew negotiations.

Albert Barnes. Memorial Sermon Delivered Yesterday by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

Yesterday morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, the pastor, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., delivered a sermon on "The Life and Death of Rev. Albert Barnes."

The church was well filled, not only by the regular attendants, but by a large number of visitors from other places of worship, who assembled to listen to Mr. Johnson on a theme at once painful and yet so interesting.

Mr. Johnson commenced his sermon, taking his text from Psalm xxviii, 23—"The steps of a good man are adorned by the Lord, and he shall get his way." "The steps of a good man are adorned by the Lord, and he shall get his way."

Not a sparrow falls to the ground without divine permission. The Heavenly Father feedeth them. God appointed the stars in their courses, and amidst the living are His purposes fulfilled. The way of man is not in himself. In Him we live and have our being. To Him be praise forever. Nothing, therefore, is outside God's providential government.

The text is in the form of a general proposition, alluding to all, but the context demands and specifies reference to the righteous, to one in whom God takes pleasure, and hence the translators have supplied the word "good." Both good and bad, however, come under His plan. God tempts no man to evil, but He does tempt man to good. God delighteth in the way of the upright man, whose end is peace.

No finer illustration of these words were ever given than in the life of Albert Barnes. He lived "Life at Three Scores and Ten," he said his whole life had been under a higher power, and what he had done had been done as though he had no agency in the matter.

In the ordering of his steps there had been evidences of an approving Providence. This is proved by the fruits of his life and the universal consent of Christendom. He had known trials, but he had never been utterly cast down, for the Lord upheld him.

Mr. Barnes was born in Rome, New York State, on the 1st of December, 1788. He was intended for the profession of the law, and he was to Hamilton College, in 1810, the

and then consecrated himself to the work of the ministry. He entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was licensed to preach the Gospel on the 23d of April, 1823. He was ordained in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 8th of February, 1825. After five years there he was called to the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and was installed on the 25th of January, 1830. For thirty-seven years he discharged his duty in the pulpit of that church, and resigned on the 16th of November, 1867, when he was elected pastor emeritus. He died on the 14th of December, 1870.

The date of his birth and that of his death mark the limits of a life having few parallels. There was nothing in the opening years as especially marked, but it was thought by his teacher that he gave promise of more than usual proficiency. It was thought that the law was suited to him. To the age of nineteen he had no belief in the Bible as the word of God. It was doubtless this early unbelief that gave him such ability in stating clearly the doubts of an unbeliever. He used to say his own early doubts were stronger than any he had ever seen expressed by any subsequent unbeliever. An article from Dr. Chalmers, in the Edinburgh Review, first led him to lead to the knowledge of the necessity of moral life. His entire conversion, however, was due to a simple statement of a classmate. He always spoke of this as the change which affected his plans in this life. It gave to the world the people's commentary. How signal the illustration of the weak things of human estimation may be great things in God's eye!

Giving up his law he entered the theological seminary, and became a diligent student. Finishing his Princeton career, he assumed his first charge as pastor at Morristown, N. J. He was thoroughly examined by the presbytery, and ordained with great unanimity. Here he formed all those habits of regularity which were so useful to him in after life. The Sabbath-schools were assuming their importance, and he became fixed with the knowledge of the fact of the necessity of useful common schools, and the necessity of Sunday-school teachers and Bible classes.

He little thought when he first planned these works that he would make his name a household word almost wherever language is spoken. Thus were the steps of this good man ordered by the Lord.

In his first position he took grounds in favor of temperance. He had said, when he began his ministry in Morristown, there were nineteen distilleries and twenty drinking places where liquor was sold. Through his labors eighteen of the drinking places and seventeen of the distilleries gave up their work. Thirty years after, when the flood-gates of this iniquity were broken down, when the press spoke not against it, and the pulpit was dumb, he dared to be singular, and said that the true and safe principle was to prohibit that which spreads death and ruin around the land; he publicly advocated these principles till he died.

There was another source of evil in the land, of which he was as great an opposer as he was of intemperance—human bondage. He said the gospel was an epistle of deliverance to the captive, and by the freedom of the truth all the chains of slavery would be broken. He never hesitated to express his opinion of the evils, the wrongs, the crimes of slavery. He thought it a violation of human right, and contrary to the will of God. His was the calm, sober conviction of a sober, truthful, loving man of God, and he gave it expression on every fitting occasion. He never attended an anti-slavery convention in his life, and it was only in the direct channels of his duty that he expressed his conviction. For many years he stood almost alone among his people in opposition. He did it when the mayor, firemen and police stood quiet while Pennsylvania Hall was fired by a mob and burned; he lifted up his voice in the pulpit and preached a sermon on the supremacy of the law, and defended the oppressed while the gates of the church were locked to prevent a disturbance. He did it again in 1851 in a discourse on one of the Psalms, when he said that if men should come to him and say, "I would do as he would expect any man to do for his son under similar circumstances. He wrote and published his "Enquiry into the Scriptural View of Slavery;" and during his last years he thanked God he could see America without a slave, and a land where a man could look in the face of every other man and say, "I, too, am free."

His connection with the managerial government of the House of Refuge extended for many years, and he preached on the third Sunday of each month to the children of the colored department, and on the fourth Sunday of each month to the children of the white department.

The work, however, the principal work of his life, and in which he was singularly successful, was his preparation of the notes on the sacred Scriptures. He says he had no special preparation for them, and made it a side work altogether, and for this work he rose at 4 every morning and worked to 9 for more than thirty years.

The subject of his ministry was then touched upon. From a sermon preached at Morristown, after a revival there, called "The Way of Salvation," a call was sent him from this church, which he accepted. He found here a united people. During the six years of conflict which ensued, his people never wavered. To this conflict Mr. Johnson referred only by allusion, and said that to Albert Barnes it had been a terrible time till he came out of the conflict acquitted by the highest judiciary in the Church, and without a stain. After peace he went steadily on with his pastoral work. Mr. Johnson then made a rapid sketch of the principal events in Mr. Barnes' life for the few succeeding years, giving quotations from his writings of the various doctrines which he defended.

From his gradual impairment of vision he ultimately dissolved his connection with the church. This event took place on November 18, 1867. After his resignation he continued at various times to minister to his old flock, and was seldom absent from the festival of the Lord's supper.

What agony shall we pass upon such a life? How did he rise from comparative obscurity to his proud eminence as an author? Let us say to him as he would have said, "I have called on you to come to the God of the good man are ordered by the Lord." But it is true that with our ends our own rough heaving has something to do.

Behold the life work! What an example for young men; especially for those entering the ministry.

He would do no moral wrong. He opposed the running of the street cars on the Sabbath, unavailingly it is true, but to the end of his life he never rode in one on the Sabbath day. He was full of charity. Though presented himself, he never prosecuted another. He never could have it in his heart to have embittered any life. He held firmly to truth and no power could sweep him from his moorings. He stood there like the everlasting

all his virtues was his purity, born of the grace of God. He walked among men as one who had walked with God. He transformed his Christ-like spirit more and more, as if he seemed bathed in the glory looking down upon him from the eternal throne. At last God heard his prayer that some disease with gentle stroke might dismiss him to a safe retreat. The stroke was gentle. He did not know when it touched him. He fell asleep and woke with God.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's address the choir performed the sentence "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me 'Write, blessed are they which die in the Lord,' from henceforth, ye, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them," specially arranged by Prof. Everest, the organist, for the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK. SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 22 East River, New York, or to JOHN P. O'NEILL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES, N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, &c. 2 1/2

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Petersburg, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 19 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENS TOWNSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION

77 FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, SATURDAY AFTERNOON EVENING, Feb. 4.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and on Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 4.

First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste, MISS ANNA MEHLIG.

Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Admission Tickets.....One Dollar Reserved Seats, FIFTY CENTS Extra Family Circle.....Fifty Cents Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE. Subscription Tickets for the Three Concerts, including Reserved Seats, THREE DOLLARS. The sale of Subscription Tickets only will commence on Thursday, January 26, at F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chestnut street, and close Saturday, January 28.

Sale of seats for single nights will commence on Monday, January 30, at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chestnut street.

YOUNG MANNER HOR GRAND B A L M A S Q U E THURSDAY, January 26, at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subscription Tickets, \$5; Spectator's Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—Andre & Co., No. 114 Chestnut street, North & Co., No. 1026 Chestnut street, Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chestnut street, W. P. H. Cover's News Stand, Continental Hotel, J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street, H. Schmitt, No. 131 South Second street, H. Huss, No. 239 North Eighth street, Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.

And at the Hall of the Young Mannerhor, No. 562, 564 CHESTNUT STREET. 1 1/2 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. LEGITIMATE DRAMA REVIVED. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.

THIS EVENING—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1871. TUESDAY EVENING'S SCENIC, WEDNESDAY EVENING—THE WIFE.

Admission, \$1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chestnut street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

WALTON'S THEATRE. THIS MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, Engagement for Six Nights and One Matinee of MISS LEONA CAVENDEL.

This charming little artist will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, her native city, in Brogan's new local drama, entitled "Minnie's Luck."

MISS LEONA CAVENDEL as.....MINNIE as performed by her at WALTON'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 8 o'clock. LAST TWO NIGHTS OF LOST AT SEA. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, LOST AT SEA.

With all its grand effects, by Mrs. John Drew and Company. WEDNESDAY—"Coquette." THURSDAY—"Much Ado About Nothing." FRIDAY—School for Scoundrels. SATURDAY—Great Tom's Bill. MONDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON—"Paris."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Teah. THE PALACE OF MISTRESS. SIDNEY'S & JACQUES' MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA, IN THEIR SOBER-THEATRE OF HOPE, unequalled throughout the world. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 12 25 50

ASSMELY BUILDINGS. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. WONDERFUL TWO-BRAIDED GIRL COMBINATION. commencing MONDAY, Jan. 23, consisting of THE WONDERFUL TWO-BRAIDED GIRL, 18 years of age, and pronounced by our leading physicians to be the most remarkable person on THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

the famous SOVA SCOTIAN GIANTNESS, the tallest person in the world, MADAME HALLAN, the renowned American Bearded Lady, CAPTAIN JACKSON, the tallest man living. Receptions from 2 till 5 and 7 till 10 P. M. 12 25 50

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY! PERFORMERS

SELECT DRAMATIC COMPANY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, January 23, 1871. Mr. C. HARRY FRANK, presenting the new Thrilling Sensational Play, by J. W. Watson, Esq., entitled "THE HILARITANT!"

C. HARRY FRANK.....Castiglione C. HARRY FRANK.....St. John C. HARRY FRANK.....The Devil C. HARRY FRANK.....Jacques Brisson Beautiful New Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, New Orchestra, New Music, Songs, Properties, &c.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT Street, above Teah. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. EVERY EVENING SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Miscellaneous, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalists, &c.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 10,000 CURIOSITIES. From all parts of the World.

THIRTY GAGES OF WILD ANIMALS. The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the lecture room every evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission to all the Attractions, 25